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Social Psychology: An Outline and Source Book. By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1908.—pp. xvi, 372.

It is hardly necessary to say that social psychology, as conceived by Professor Ross, is a branch of sociology rather than of psychology. Throughout his book the psychologist feels the lack of any true psychological analysis. Everywhere, as might be expected, there is a tendency to rest satisfied with showing the external causes of the psychic phenomena treated instead of dissecting the phenomena themselves. The scope of social psychology, also, seems unduly limited by the author, but indeed, considering the fact that "all consciousness is social," it is not easy to mark the boundaries of this branch of mental science. Professor Ross restricts it to the study of "those uniformities in feeling, belief, or volition,—and hence in action,—which are due to the interaction of human beings, *i. e.*, to social causes." This limitation to *uniformities* is responsible for such a position as the following: "A style is a uniformity of practice, but it may or may not imply a psychic uniformity, *i. e.*, an agreement of belief or feeling. So far as the hoop-skirt is believed to be the best possible garment, or is felt to be becoming and feminine, its vogue concerns social psychology. But so far as women without illusions about it wear the hideous thing to avoid being conspicuous, or to get the prestige of 'stylish,' the practice has no psychic plane behind it, and it does not interest the social psychologist" (p. 95).

As the book does not attempt to take up the principles involved in special uniformities like language or religion, it becomes virtually a treatise on the various aspects of imitation. Professor Ross makes full acknowledgment of his debt to Tarde, and indeed a portion of the book, at least, consists of Tarde's principles enriched with new illustrations and quotations from other sources. The topics discussed are suggestibility, of which the normal aspect only is considered, the crowd, the public, fashion, conventionality, imitation, defined as "the deliberate, non-competitive, non-rational imitation of contemporaries," custom, rational imitation, and the interference of imitations. At the end of each chapter there is a summary and a set of 'exercises,' the latter very uneven in their degree of suggestiveness. Despite the fact, justified by the sub-title of 'source-book,' that a large part of the book consists of well-selected quotations, there are many striking passages in which the writer's own economic and sociological point of view is apparent.

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Elementary Experiments in Psychology. By CARL E. SEASHORE. New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1908.—pp. vi, 218.

"This is not a laboratory manual," says the author in his preface. "It is a manual of experiments which the student should perform before he is admitted to the laboratory, or in case he does not intend to pursue the subject beyond one course." With this statement the reviewer, after carefully